The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

On the Other Side.

We go our way in life too much alone;
We hold ourselves too far above our kind;
Too often we are deaf to sigh and moan;
Too often to the weak and helpless blind,—
Too often, where distress and want abide,
We turn and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smooth, and worn
By footsteps passing idly all the day;
Where lie the bruised ones who faint by scorn
Is seldom more than an averted way.
Our selfish hearts are our feet the guide;
They lead us all upon the other side.

It should be ours the oil and wine to pour
Into the bleeding wounds of stricken ones;
To take the smitten, and the sick and sore,
And bear them where the stream of blessing runs;
Instead, we look about, the way is wide,
And so we pass by on the other side.

Oh, friends and brothers, gliding down the year,
Humanity is calling each and all
In tender accents, born of grief and tears!
I pray you listen to the thrilling call!
You cannot, in your selfish pride,
Pass *guiltless* on the other side.

The Right to Growl.

Will some one solve the question, why
No philosophic owl,
In all that's writ of human rights,
Has named the Right to Growl?
The right of each, in his own way,
To show his discontent,
Is "natural and inherent," sure,
And quite "self-evident."

Why, even the cur you pat or kick,
If he does'nt like it quite,
May growl; and there's no decent dog
But would sustain his right.
And sure the right a dog enjoys
The meanest man may claim,
If liberty is anything
More than an empty name.

When things don't suit, and one can't find
A reason that is pat,
And can do nothing but to growl,
Why should'nt he do that?
And if one's lot is hard to bear,
Even through his own defect,
Growling may keep his spirits up,
And save his self-respect!

Who knows what growling saves the State?
Steam's harmless that has vent:
But close the valve and feed the fire,
And see how things are rent!
Ay, let Americans respect
The sacred right to growl;
For if the poor might growl no more
Then straightway Rome would howl.

Select Miscellany.

Whence those Meteors.

Some remarkable discoveries have been made within the past three years in regard to those mysterious bodies we call shooting stars. No longer than 1866, it was generally believed by astronomers that there existed a belt of meteors traveling around the sun in an orbit not differing greatly in dimensions from that of our earth, through which we passed once a year, in November, when the phenomena of "meteoric showers" took place.—This theory has now given place to one totally different. During the past two years, the principal astronomers of Europe and America have been studying, more closely than ever before, the nature and path of the meteors, and have lately discovered that they travel in an orbit, long and eccentric, extending far out into space beyond Uranus, the most distant planet; are thirty-three years in accomplishing the circuit, and flow in a continuous stream from 50,000 to 500,000 miles in depth. Once a year, it is true, the earth plunges into this vast "school" of celestial bodies, but its own orbit is nothing in comparison with theirs. Striking our upper atmosphere, multitudes of these little planets are consumed by the friction of their own enormous velocity; yet the great current still rushes on, apparently undiminished. As to their rate of speed, a writer says: "When they encounter us, the meteors are moving with inconceivable rapidity of about thirty-five miles per second. But the earth's velocity adds importantly to the speed with which they penetrate the upper regions of the atmosphere. Their actual rate looking on them as projectiles hurled against the earth's air-shield, is no less than forty miles per second—or more than one hundred times the rate of speed which men will ever be able to give to any projectile they may devise!"

A Good Example.

Solomon says: "The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold, therefore shall he beg in time of harvest and have nothing." The quotation was called to mind this morning by passing a field in this village, in which were two young gentlemen following the plow. It occurred to us that if the hundreds of idle and dissolute young men who are to be seen everywhere, lounging and loafing about, too proud or too lazy to work, could witness the efforts of these youths, they would be put to shame at their own improvidence and worthlessness. There is a false pride existing with a great many of our young men that manual labor is dishonorable—that to labor is derogatory to a man's character and position in society, and that unless they are handling red tape, rolling pills or measuring calico, they are not decently engaged. Hence it is that we see so many of them yawning and stretching about in idleness and dissipation. They all want Dr. or Esq. stuck to their names, or a cork-screw and pair of scissors in their pockets. Their idea of respectability is a disgusting cheat and counterfeit.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

It makes no difference what occupation a man follows, if he pursues it to make an honest living he is entitled to as much regard following the plow as he is at any other vocation. Every man would like to consult his own tastes in the business that he follows, but this is out of the power of all, therefore whatever the [illegible]. We do, let us do it with [illegible] gentlemen referred saw one, in a large dry goods house in Charleston last fall, but circumstances over which he had no control lost him his situation, and like a sensible and independent man, he is now engaged in the honorable pursuits of a farmer, and is just as much of a gentleman now as he was then, and in our estimation more so, because he is not wasting his time in idleness, waiting for something to turn up by which he can handle calico again. If we cannot find employment at one thing let us try another. It is alarming to see the condition of our people their necessities and wants, and to witness the great number of idle consumers, who do not assist in producing anything but business for the courts. On every side we see poverty and demoralization, and we see also the great remedy to cure this misery. The remedy is work! work! There are thousands of idle acres in the District, inviting cultivation. There are plenty of brains and muscle to attend them. There are those who will buy all that can be made over and above home consumption. There is no good excuse for want, but laziness. Our young friends have set a good example, and we trust they may reap a rich harvest for their industry and perseverance.—*Kingstree Star.*

The Men Who Succeed.

Take twenty boys of sixteen, in our or any other town or city in the State, and let them go to work, three or four in a dry goods store, boot and shoe, or blacksmith establishments and printing offices. In ten years they will become men of twenty-six, and the majority of them will then be about as far along in the business as they ever will be. One or two only in each of the above branches will be established in business for himself or connected with some firm doing a good business, and the rest will be barely getting a living and growling about their poor luck. Now, we assert that there is good reason for their poor success, and that luck has but little, if anything at all, to do with it. If we take the trouble to ascertain the real facts in their several cases, we shall find that those young men who became masters in their trades, or leading men in their pursuits, were not afraid to work, and were determined to seceeed.

They looked beyond the day and week. They made themselves valuable and useful to their employers, by being always faithful reliable and willing to do what they could for the interest of those for whom they worked. When a press of business came, they were ready and willing to work extra hours, and without sulking or grumbling, well knowing that business must be attended to when it comes, and that there were plenty of dull times during the year, which would more than counterbalance any extra briskness of the busy season. To sum it all up, these young men identified themselves with the establishment where they were employed, became useful to their employers, in fact fixtures, who could be illy spared, and in due course of time, having gained experience, were invited to take a hand with the already established house, or else boldly strike out for themselves. Here then is the lesson, which is, if you wish to become successful masters, learn first to become faithful servants.

A prominent Radical Senator, who usually votes with the ultra wing, declared the other day that he would like very much to see the old Southern senators back again; first, because he did not like the carpet-baggers; and secondly, because the Southern senators, whatever their errors or shortcomings, could never be bought, and their moral influence was always a steady bulwark against the designs of the corruptionists.

Spain exports wine, brandy, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, saffron, anchovies, silks and woolens.

China exports tea, rubarb, musk, ginger, borax, zinc, cassia, filigree works, ivory ware, lacquered ware and porcelain.

The Church and State Troubles in Spain.

Our latest news from Spain shows that the situation is becoming more and more sharply defined as between Church and State. It is well known that the bishops have not yet accepted the facts of the revolution, and that this fact has given birth to one of the liveliest questions of the hour in the Peninsula. Rome has had to take the matter into consideration. Rome is, of course, against the revolution. It is only a few days since the Spanish bishops received instructions from Rome forbidding them to sign the new constitution. Later we have learned that Prim has issued orders to the effect that within a given time the bishops must decide finally 'yea' or 'nay,' the government reserving to itself the right to deal with the malcontents as it may think fit. A despatch of a still later date has it that the republicans of Spain, now a powerful party, are on the side of Prim in this matter. They insist on the separation of Church and State and advise the government to deport to Rome all priests and bishops who prove refractory. This we think, is sound and sensible advice, and we hope Prime will have the pluck to follow it. In Spain, above all countries on the face of the earth, the priests and bishops are stumbling blocks in the pathway of progress. With the republicans at their back Serrano and Prime, commanding as they do the unionists and the progressistas, can have no difficulty [illegible] so long as the French troops remain there the bishops will be safe; and when the French troops shall be recalled and Victor Emanuel or Mazzini shall be master of the capital of the Cæsars, neither Spain nor any other Power shall have much further trouble with priestcraft. Meanwhile Spain cannot do better than send the priests and bishops to Rome.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Ice Making by Machinery.

The subject of making ice by machinery is just now attracting a great deal of attention. In a despatch from Columbia, South Carolina, dated February 17, we find the following in relation to the matter:

To meet the anticipated demand for ice during the coming Summer, and the prospective high prices, public attention has here been directed to the means of furnishing ice by manufacture. An enterprising citizen of Columbia has ordered an ice-machine from Europe, which is to turn out 1,000 pounds of ice an hour. The process is chemical, a solution of ammonia being the agency. This machine costs $9,000, beside the freight from Halle to Columbia, which is several hundred dollars more. The manufacturers furnish sufficient ammonia to run the machine for years, with a slight occasional replenishing to keep a given strength. The machine is worked by a steam-engine of three-horse power. This machine ordered is the largest made by the German manufacturers, who have five sizes, as follows: First, the one just mentioned; secondly, one costing $6,000, requiring a one-horse power steam engine, and turning out 400 pounds of ice an hour; thirdly, one costing $4,000, worked by hand and turning out 200 pounds of ice an hour; fourthly, one costing $2,700, worked also by hand, and turning out 100 pounds of ice every hour; and fifthly, one which is the smallest size built by the firm, costing $1,500, worked by hand, and turning out 50 pounds of ice every hour. The cost of manufacture, including labor and material, and using the largest machine, is estimated at nine cents for 100 pounds of ice.—At that rate large profits may be expected. Last summer the regular price of ice in Columbia was two and a half cents a pound, and at retail, three cents. A firm in Mobile is said to be about to engage in the manufacture of ice also the coming Summer. It is reported that they are to use a machine invented out in New Orleans. Our citizens here made inquiries about this Southern patent, but found the patent privilege held at so exorbitant a price that they were compelled to seek the desideratum in Germany.

What Makes the Wind Blow.

If the question was, 'Who makes the wind blow?' all our young friends would have a ready answer; they know that God controls all the forces of nature. But he uses means. The sun is his great wind-maker. To understand its action, think of the air as a great ocean like water, but much lighter, entirely surrounding the globe. The sun shines upon this ocean of air, and through it on the earth, heating them both, and imparting most heat at the earth's surface. But the sun's rays shine more directly down on some parts than on others, and, therefore, heat them more. Thus it is always hotter in the region of the equator than at the polls. Now heat expands a fluid, making it lighter, and when part of the air is expanded by heat, it rises, and the cooler, heavier air rushes in to fill its place, and thus wind is produced. The following simple experiment will show just how this works.

Fill a large tin pail with water, in which scatter some fine bread crumbs.—Place a burning lamp under the middle of the pail, and the crumbs will soon begin to rise, carried up by the heated columns of water, and then making a curve toward the sides will sink downward, and pass in a horizontal direction along the surface. In a room containing a hot stove drop into the air in different places bits of light cotton, or dry thistle blossoms, and you will see how the air is moving to each point.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser.

Watermelon Culture.

MR. EDITOR—I see in the *Advertiser*, of March 18th, that, through you, I am called upon for my plan of raising the Watermelon. As I am always ready and willing to work, *pro bono publico*, I will give up the "secret" as you would have it. But I claim there is none.

Take a soil that is not too poor. I prefer that of a good character, with a deep sandy soil and a clay subsoil. In February or March break the land deep with a bull-tongue or small shovel, so as not to turn under the vegetable mould. About the middle of April break the land again deep and well, to and across. Then lay off each way ten feet with a long old-fashioned shovel plow. In each check draw out all the loose dirt to the depth of eight or ten inches, and twelve in diameter. Then take one peck or ten quarts of the best, strongest and *well-rotted* stable (horse) manure, particularly avoiding straw or litter, and spread in the hole. Then with the hoe walk round and round drawing in the top soil upon the manure, avoiding the incorporation or mixture of earth and manure, until you have elevated a hill four inches above the common surface, and eighteen in diameter. [illegible] this hill drop four seed in it is needless one inch deep, [illegible] so deep as in sandy; [illegible] six is enough; all of the other preparations same as in sandy soil.

When the seed come up, immediately break the soil around the plant; and when the third leaf begins to make its appearance, plow and hoe, thinning to two stalks. The work should be done so as not to have long intervals from one working to another, carefully keeping down grass and weeds. When the vines commence to run thin down to one vine in a hill. When the vines have run eighteen inches each way, they should be laid by with the sweep. But keep up the hoeing constantly, being particular not to move the vine nor to cut the clingers, for nature sends them out for a protection to the vine against the storm.

When the vines commence bearing, *dont stop the hoe;* work the surface underneath the vine; and to keep them bearing, it is necessary to keep working them. In this way the same vines will bear for months. I never plant more than one patch, and I generally [illegible] from the 10th of July until frost.

By the above plan, I have raised in clay land, watermelons weighing forty-odd pounds, and in sandy, sixty pounds. In 1868 I raised them to weigh as high as forty-seven pounds without enough rain from the time they bloomed until the melons ripened, to wet a cotton handkerchief.

One word in regard to seed. It is very essential to have good seed, for it is out of the question to raise large watermelons from a small variety.

J. WESLEY BARR.

The pest of our orchards lays its eggs in the months of June and July, depositing them in the bark near or just below the surface of the soil. These eggs soon hatch, and the grub immediately commences to eat its way into the tree, pushing its castings out of the hole, and by this sign we may readily detect its presence. At this time the borers are very easily destroyed with a wire or a sharp-pointed knife, but allow them to penetrate the wood several inches and it becomes quite difficult to reach them. As these borers live two or three years, eating continually and penetrating the tree farther and farther each season, it must be apparent to every one that they should be destroyed before they have done much damage to the tree.—*Hearth and Home.*

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: Having some plum trees that blossomed every year for several years, but did not bear; a year last fall I put a quart or so of lime on the ground around all except two, which I left on purpose to see if they would bear as well.—These two were at the end of the rows. The soil is gravelly, with soft water quite near, and I inferred that the soil did not contain enough lime to form the pit of the plum. Result—all the trees that had the lime put around them bore a good crop of plums last fall; those that were left without the lime blossomed as full as the others, but did not bear a dozen plums. I thought I was well paid for the lime. I had not time to whitewash the bodies of them in the spring or I should have done that also.

EARLY GARDENS.—Have a little corner in your garden where the plow never comes, to be spaded up and planted as soon as the ground will permit, and long before the regular garden-making season begins. A little hot bed, no larger than an ordinary window sash will cover, will make a great difference with your vegetables. Make a frame of boards the size of your sash, and stake it firmly to the ground. Throw out the inside earth to the depth of eighteen inches and fill nearly all with horse manure. Cover this with three inches of rich soil, and plant a row of cabbage, one of tomatoes, peppers, cauliflowers, and beets. Moisten with tepid water occasionally. The plants will be ready to remove to the main garden at an early date, and of course come to maturity much sooner than those early planted.—*Rural American.*

POLITICAL.

To the People of the Sixth N. C. Congressional District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, April 16, 1870.

Fellow-Citizens:—After a protracted delay of more than twelve months since the organization of the Forty-first Congress, I have, at length, been admitted to the seat to which, by your kind favor, I was elected.

This tardy recognition of your right to representation cannot be justified, and was the result of mere neglect or indisposition, on the part of Congress, to do an act of simple justice, by promptly absolving me from the test oath upon the presentation of my credentials as your Representative. And although a bill for the purpose, was finally passed by Congress, and the obstacles to my admission thereby removed, still, the wrong which you, meanwhile, have suffered in your just rights, is not undone and cannot be repaired.

The restrictions imposed upon the freedom of elections by the operation of test oaths and the disfranchisement of the citizen, violate the first principles of free government, and proclaim the boasted "equality of all men under the Constitution" a shameful mockery. These stringent [illegible] the threshold of the government, but, like all such inventions, they have become a powerful instrument of oppression in the hands of those who control affairs, and are largely employed in the interest of mere party ascendancy. Thus it happens, that a Republican, if elected to an office, is promptly relieved of any political disability which may prohibit its exercise, while one, of opposite political opinions and in like condition, is either denied such relief, or compelled for an indefinite period, to await the pleasure or caprice of those who alone can grant it. These are prolific sources of irritation and discord among our people where, otherwise, harmony and contentment would prevail, and they should, at once, be removed as a reproach to the government and to the age in which we live.

Pending this delay, my position here was most embarrassing, for, although I gave prompt response to the numerous communications addressed to me by citizens of the District, concerning matters of interest to them at the seat of government, I was powerless to render them any practical assistance. Having now, however, [illegible] Representative, I trust [illegible] your Representative in your behalf will prove more available, and that you will, at all times, command them.

I embrace this occasion to return you my warmest thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and to assure you of my earnest desire and purpose to serve you with fidelity. In a position so responsible, I shall need your sustaining counsel and support, and I, therefore, beg your frequent and unreserved communication with me.

It is my purpose to furnish you, as rapidly as possible, with various public documents of general interest, and, in order that all who desire it, may be supplied, I respectfully ask the Sheriffs, or others of prominence in the various counties of the District, to send me the post office address of citizens, hundreds of whom I know personally, but whose address has escaped my recollection.

Again assuring you of my high appreciation of your kindness, and of my ardent desire to merit it,

I am, faithfully, yours,
F. E. SHOBER.

Governor Vance's Address to Colored Citizens.

By invitation from the colored people of this place, Gov. Vance addressed a large number collected at the Court-House on Tuesday night, upon the important subjects of Education and the material interests of the colored citizens generally, giving good advice to both races and the relative duties of each other under the new order of things. Among other matters, Gov. Vance stated that it now rested with the colored people to work out their own salvation, by industry, economy and the practice of moral virtue. In this way they might acquire comfortable homes, educate their children, and become intelligent and useful citizens to themselves and the State. That the Freedman's Bureau was abolished and the Government would do nothing more for them, that charity schools could do but little for them, that the school fund of the State has been squandered and lost, and public schools at the present time, to any extent, was out of the question, and they must now acquire means to pay for private tuition, or allow their children to grow up in ignorance. This could only be done by industry and prudent conduct, the practice of which would bring its sure reward.

Gov. Vance assured them that he and the whites of the South, rebels so-called though they might be, were good friends of the colored people, and that there was plenty of room for both races to dwell in harmony and peace with each other, and that both were mutually interested and dependent upon each other; one holding the capital, the other the labor.

Gov. Vance told them that he was no candidate for office, and was not soliciting their votes, but that in order to vote intelligently at any time, they must acquire knowledge and make themselves familiar with the institutions and laws under which they were living, and to this end they should educate their children for a like purpose. He told them that they were now free, under the Constitution of the State and of the United States, forever, and that no one had any disposition to re-enslave them, nor could it ever be done, and that all persons who might tell them that any party desired to put them again in bondage—were *liars!*

The address occupied a little more than an hour, and was well received and frequently applauded by the colored people. Of course, we have only alluded to a few of the points made in the address, which contained excellent advice to both whites and blacks, and in a style peculiar to Gov. Vance.—*Statesville American, April 18th.*

To Postmasters and Census Takers.

The attention of Postmasters and Census Takers is called to the subjoined communication from the Marshal of this District:

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MARSHAL,
Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1870.

The attention of all Deputy Marshals, appointed to take the census of the several sub-divisions, for the District of North Carolina, for 1870, is called to the following section from the law authorizing the taking of the census for 1870. The attention of Postmasters is also called to the following:

Sec. 17. (United States Statutes,) *And be it further enacted*, That the Marshal sus by writing thereon, "[illegible] Census," and subscribing the same with the addition to his name of marshal, or assistant, (as the case may be) but this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free; and the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of covering the expenses of transmitting blanks and other matter through the mail to the Post Office Department.

S. T. CARROW, U. S. Marshal,
District of North Carolina.

Too Poor.

Brother Moore, of the *Rural New Yorker* was sitting in his office one afternoon, some years ago, when a former friend came in and said: 'Friend Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I can't pay for it.'

'Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry to hear that you are so poor; and if you are really so hard run, I will give you a paper.'

'Oh no! I cant take it as a gift.'

'Well then let's see how we can fix it. You have hens, I believe?'

'Yes a few; but they don't bring anything hardly.'

'Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything hardly. Now, I have a proposition to make to you: I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one hen and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens and we will call it square.'

'All right brother Moore,' and the old fellow, chuckled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strictly, and at the end of the year found he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke on himself, and says he never has had the face to say he was too poor to take a paper since that day.—*Southern Planter and Farmer.*

A Remarkable Family.

Webb is the name of a remarkable family in Hawkins county, Tenn. The father of the Webbs was named Theodorick and the mother Cathrine. They were both from Buckingham county, Va., were of German extraction, were married in the year 1795, and lived together fifty seven years. Their immediate family consisted of seven sons and five daughters, and they raised them all at one spot, in Poor Valley, within twelve miles of Rogersville. The old man died in the year 1852, aged eighty-four years, and the old woman died in the year 1870, and a few weeks ago, aged eighty four years. At the time of old Mrs. Webb's death, their offsprings numbered 216, of whom 176 were living and 40 dead. Of this immense progeny there are to-day living the whole of the original 12 children, 87 grandchildren, and 77 great grandchildren; all of whom are in good health.

"When I see the leaves drop from the trees in the beginning of autumn," says Warwick, "just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. While the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance; but in the winter of my need they leave me naked. He is a happy man who hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy that hath no need of his friend."

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, camel's hair, carpets, shawls, camlets and morocco.

Hindoostan exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsapasilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dye stuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogony and india rubber.

West Indies exports sugar, sugar molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogony, dye woods, coffee, pimento, fresh fruit and preserves, wax, ginger and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruits, linen, silks, velvets, lace, jewelry, paper and gunpowder.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

We copy from the Richmond *Dispatch* the following account of the calamity which occurred there on Wednesday, by the falling in of the floor of the old Senate chamber of the Capitol, used for the holding the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Fifty-six persons were killed outright, and a large number of others badly wounded. A caucus of the Conservative members of the Legislature had just adjourned, and the hour for the meeting of Delegates had nearly arrived, so that, had the catastrophe occurred a few minutes earlier or later, the mortality would have been greater, on account of the greater number that would have been beneath the falling mass.

THE CATASTROPHE.

The room of the Court of Appeals was the scene of this horrible occurrence, and its many historic associations and reminiscences have culminated in an affair which beggars description, and which will be remembered as long as Richmond is a city. As is well known, the Mayoralty controversy was about to be decided, and an immense concourse of anxious spectators and listeners had gathered to ascertain the result. Members of the Legislature, visitors to the city from all parts of our country, members of the bar, representatives of both police forces of the city, members of the press, and representatives of all classes and conditions of life, were assembled.

The bells had just tolled the hour of 11, and death-like silence reigned as Mr. Starke, the clerk, entered and placed his books on the table. Judge Joynes was in his seat. Mr. Starke, leaning over the railing, was talking with him, while the rest of the Judges were in the conference-room not quite prepared to enter on their day's duty. The counsel for Mayor Ellyson, Messrs. Neeson and Meredith, had taken their seats, and were ready to proceed to business. Ex-Governor Wells and L. H. Chandler, Esq., were also in their places; and the reporters of the *Enquirer*, *Dispatch*, *Whig*, and *State Journal*, were at the desks set apart for their use and accommodation. The moments were spent in pleasant conversation by the spectators present. Various were the speculations as to the final result, when, all at once, a panel piece of ceiling fell, and then the girder, which is represented by the line of partition between the clerk's office and the court-room, gave way with an awful crash, and precipitated the spectators who were in the gallery of the court room to the main floor, and the additional weight in one single moment's time crushing the court room floor through. The mass of human beings who were in attendance were sent, mingled with the bricks, mortar, splinters, beams, iron bars, desks, and chairs, to the floor of the House of Delegates, and in a second more, over fifty souls were launched into eternity! The whole atmosphere was thick with a dense cloud or dust from the plastering, and the human beings sent up a groan which will ring forever in the ears upon which it fell. In a moment the windows and fragments of hanging timber, and the bare and torn walls were all that remained to mark the place where only a moment before there was a scene of life, vigor, and hope.

SCENE ABOUT THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

The scene about the Capitol building just after the sad occurrence was one of terror. The first notice that those who were in the building had of the impending evil was the premonitory rumbling as the floor was settling. Then there came a fearful crash, accompanied by a cry of human agony and terror which smote the hearts of all who heard it. In a moment the frightful situation was realized. The few who had been so fortunate as to be able to get into the windows shouted aloud for help for those who had fallen, and called for ladders. In a short time the bells were tolling, and, the hook and ladder truck being brought upon the spot, the ladders were put up to the windows, and the work of humanity began. The blinding dust within prevented any one from seeing anything, and the rushing of persons within the building and the cries of the wounded were all that could be heard.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Here was a scene that fairly made one's heart bleed. As the dust cleared away a literal mass of timbers and rubbish of every description was descried, and the reflection of the numbers of human beings crushed beneath its weight, dead and dying, was sickening. Add to this the cries and groans of those who were there, many in the agony of death, and there is a picture to make the stoutest hearts quail.—The entire hall was flooded with the ruins, except the space under the gallery. Desks, chairs, and tables, were crushed completely, showing the force of the falling wreck. The work of removing the *debris* was a difficult one but was undertaken by those present with a will, and it was not long before the unfortunate men were being rescued from their painful position.

BRINGING OUT THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

This scene defies even an attempt at description. The doors and windows of the Hall were thrown open, and within were soon collected the busy workers, who, mid their own shouts and the agonizing groans of those they were seeking to rescue, were removing the timbers. As the wounded and dead were reached, they were brought out and placed in the Senate chamber or else under the trees in the Square, where they were attended by our city physicians and others who were on hand with such appliances as could be obtained. As the men were brought out they were so covered with dust that they could scarcely be recognized, and for a while the anxious inquiries of the by-standers, "Who is he?" could not be answered. One by one they were borne out—the dead and dying. Here was one mangled and silently enduring, another crying aloud with pain, while the still form of a third told too well that its spirit had fled to another word. In one moment the gray hairs of age could be descried upon the head of some dead one, while in the next the tall, manly form of one who had been cut off in the full bloom of life was being borne past. It seemed as if sickening horrors would never cease, and ages seemed to pass in the performance of this sad duty.

THE SCENE IN THE SQUARE.

The tolling of bells, the rushing and shouting of excited men, and the news of the fearful calamity, which spread like wild-fire over the city in an incredibly short space of time, brought an immense crowd of all classes, ages, and colors, to the Square.

Hundreds of wives, mothers and friends, were constantly filling the grounds, who, with wringing hands sought, in despair, to know if any of their loved ones had been of the number mangled. War, with its horrors, its agonies, its sad separations, its ghastly wounds, its horrible deaths, picture to the mind no such scene as the one which was yesterday enacted in the Square.

To contemplate upon such a shocking affair—to see the faces of those who expected each moment to find a near and dear friend borne from the ruins to be cared for on the grounds by the citizens and physicians in attendance—fills the soul with horror and awful fear.

Hacks, ambulances, and vehicles of all descriptions, were promptly on the ground ready to convey the wounded away from the scene of disaster to their homes, where they could be cared for, and their wounds dressed to better advantage than in the dense crowd with which they were surrounded. The dead, who had been brought out, were respectfully and decently laid aside and covered with blankets, and afterwards borne away to their bereaved families.

Policemen were stationed on the steps of the building to prevent the crowd from rushing in and thereby hindering those who were administering to the relief of the sufferers; and at a late hour the gates of the Square were guarded by Mayor Ellyson's police, who kept out the crowd of person's who seemed bent on viewing the scene of the disaster.

ABOUT THE CITY.

The excitement of the moment over, the beautiful city of Richmond was wrapped in gloom. The popular heart was sad, the voice of woe and mourning resounded throughout the city, and the asperities of life were softened in the sympathy of a public calamity, leaving our people united in grief and in the desire to show their respect for the dead and feeling for the injured. All the business houses of the city were closed and badges of mourning displayed, and save for the number of persons on them our streets wore the appearance of the Sabbath.

INCIDENTS.

When the accident first occurred Mr. W. H. Grant was just entering the court room. With great presence of mind he rushed to the bell house and had the alarm rung in an incredibly short time.

Mr. Thomas Joynes fell together with Dr. J. Brock, and his mouth rested against the head of [illegible] who lay near him. He told his name, and he asked him in case he survived to carry many messages of affection to his family. With words of endearment and love for those he left behind, he died.

Mr. Rush Burgess fell on top of a gentleman whose name he could not learn. He asked, "My friend, can you not move a little?" Mr. Burgess replied, "No, I cannot stir." "Well," said he, "I must die. Good-bye."

During the time in which Hon. George William Brent, of Alexandria, was covered in the ruins, Mr. Chandler, who was between the window and Mr. Brent, was endeavoring to get away when Mr. Brent caught him by the arm and begged him, for God's sake, to let him get some air, but in Mr. Chandler's position it was impossible for him to move until assistance was rendered. In a short time, however, he was taken out and his life saved.

We learn from Mr. Chandler, who was doing well last evening, that Mr. Samuel A. Eaton was sitting on the back of his chair when the floor fell through. Eaton was killed and Mr. Chandler not seriously injured. [illegible] escapes are most remarkable.

The Conservative caucus which had met in the hall of the House of Delegates adjourned not many minutes before the calamity. Fortunately there had been a dispute about the judgeship of Henry county and an adjournment was necessary. Had this not been the case more than half of the Legislature would have been crushed.

Dr. Thompson, member of the House of Delegates from Hanover, was caught under two men who were instantly killed by a heavy falling beam. He himself was slightly injured.

M. P. H. Keenan was buried beneath the ruins for three quarters of an hour, and was found nearly suffocated under the dead bodies. He has almost entirely recovered.

Among the killed was a Mr. Burnham, of New York. Mr. R. C. Burkholder, one of the members of the House from Lynchburg, hearing that Mr. Burnham was a relative of one of his constituents, a well known builder of Lynchburg, at once sought out the body which had been temporarily deposited for identification in the City Hall, and had it placed in a splendid metallic case, and made arrangements to have it deposited in a private vault at Hollywood until called for by friends.

THE THEORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

From conversations with several who were in the court-room at the time of the fall we learn the following as the true theory of the accident: The large girder which was under the partition between the clerk's office and the court-room snapped in twain, and immediately afterwards the floor commenced to cave. The support of the crowded gallery having given away, the gallery parted from the wall and fell over into the centre of the court-room, crushing through the floor and precipitating the mass of human beings and rubbish into the hall below.—We examined the girder and found that it had broken off just in the centre. It was hewn timber, and just where it broke was a cut, as if the workmen in hewing had made a misstick and driven his adze into the wood about a quarter of an inch.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

The most terrible feature about this whole affair is the heart-rending manner of death in the majority of instances. Many of the dead, when brought out, were found to be without serious bodily injury, but had evidently died from suffocation. The mere contemplation of such a thing is sickening. Hard, indeed, was the fate of those who had escaped death from the falling timber in the end to die from the untold agonies of suffocation.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

County Convention.

Don't forget the County Convention on the

7th of May,

to be held at the Court-house. Let there be a good old-fashioned turnout.

We understand that delegates from the most distant parts of the County will be present. Let all the friends of reform come together and have a good time generally.

CONVENTION

5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

The Convention to nominate a Conservative candidate for Congress in this District will be held in Greensboro on Thursday the 26th day of May.

The County Executive Committees are requested to report at once, to this Committee, their County and Township organizations, Post Office address of Committees, &c.

Address WILLIAM U. STEINER,
Secretary of District Convention
Greensboro, N. C.

A. M. SCALES,
M. S. ROBBINS,
J. T. MOREHEAD, Jr.
Executive Committee.

WM. U. STEINER, *Secretary.*

STOKES COUNTY CONVENTION.—The following nominations were made at the Conservative Convention held at Danbury, on Saturday last:

For Senate, 34th District, Sterling Adams; House of Representatives, J. G. H. Mitchell; Sheriff, Wm. H. Gentry; Coroner, J. B. Vaughn; Register, A. J. Nunn; Treasurer, Wm. Neal; Surveyor, G. W. Foddrill; Commissioners, A. J. Stedman, P. S. Valentine, H. R. Carroll, Dr. F. Pringle, L. B. Bohanon.

TAX LISTING.—See notice of Tax Listing in this Township.

The listing in Southfork Township will take place at Thomas Spaugh's on the 25th; at Benj'n Hampton's, on the 26th, and at J. M. Staffords, on the 27th of May.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Musical instruments at Zevely's Drug Store.

White Lead at Zevely's Drug Store.

U. S. Tax Sale at Winston on the 16th.

Last week we published an article relative to the public lands, and suggesting that in order to keep them from being all stolen, suitable tracts be appropriated to the States as a basis for the creation of a fund to be used for educational purposes. Our remarks applied especially to North Carolina, which had given up all her vacant lands to the general government. We now see that the Federal Senate has instructed its Committee on Education to enquire into the expediency of dividing among the States the nett proceeds of the public lands for the education of the whole American people. Such action would be eminently proper, but we have no idea that the proposition will be found "expedient." When we recollect the case of Ashely, now governor of Montana, who took advantage of his position as a Member of Congress to speculate in the public lands, and when we remember, further, that there are many now in the Federal councils who are just like him, it would be folly to hope that any proper consideration would influence the majority of Congress in any comprehensive matter relating to the public domain.

The Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate has submitted a unanimous report against any change in the existing tax on distilled spirits. In other words, the machinations of the Northern Whiskey Ring have been successful, and the humble distillers of the South are still to be crushed down.

The election committee of the Federal House of Representatives still has some seventeen or eighteen contested seat cases to settle, one of which is from this State. In some of these cases it is believed that contestants, seeing the policy pursued by Congress in seating by hook or crook representatives in accord with the majority, will offer no testimony against sitting members, and thus let the matter go by default. The discussions in Congress over contested seats are rapidly disgusting the country, as each case makes it more and more plain that not justice, not regard for popular rights, but party necessity or expediency is the rule upon which decisions are based, and members admitted or rejected.

We all know by this time that the whole plan of reconstruction was devised with a view to perpetrating party supremacy, and everything which tends to advance this purpose is recognized as perfectly admissable. Now if this theory be correct—or whether it be correct or not, if it be carried so far as to elect a President in fact, and then to preserve by repeated acts of flagrant injustice such a majority in the House as will be enabled to keep that President in awe by holding up to his eyes the spectre of impeachment—then, we say, there is nothing to prevent any party which may hereafter attain power, from excluding representatives, it matters not from what State, whose political views may be distasteful to a majority of the national legislature. At present, this injustice, with some few exceptions, is being perpetrated upon the reconstructed States, but it would require no very great stretch either of logic or conscience, to apply the same rules to States that never were subjected to reconstruction.

The usurpation of unlimited power may serve a useful purpose for the moment, but expedients are always dangerous; and it is dangerous in the extreme, as the men in power may yet discover to their cost, thus to provide a sanction for subsequent usurpations, which may not have the shadow of a justifying reason to support them. The unjust rejection of anti-radical representatives, duly elected by the people, and the recognition of members repudiated at the polls, will yet bear fruit, and the country will have cause to rejoice if it be not bitter fruit.

We would like to know how Mr. Lash, and other members from North Carolina, voted on the bill which recently passed the lower House of Congress, donating twenty thousand dollars to a Roman Catholic association in Charleston for the purpose of rebuilding an asylum destroyed during the war? We know of quite a number of religious edifices in the South, belonging to other denominations, which were destroyed during the war, but do not know that Congress has ever offered to appropriate one dollar of the public funds towards rebuilding them. If such things are to be, then all should share alike in proportion to their losses and necessities. The precedent, however, above established, is an evil one, like most of the precedents which have been established of late years. Each religious denomination should take care of itself, and not look to the general government for assistance. It may look like a very trivial matter to growl about, but it must be remembered that little things clear the way for greater ones, and if we desire to avoid gigantic encroachments we must shake off the pigmies which herald them.

Congress has again turned the cold shoulder to "the loyal people in the South" who had property taken by the army, navy or government during the war, by refusing to entertain resolutions declaring that the honor and good faith of the government is pledged to the payment of their claims. "The honor and good faith of the government," as interpreted by the extremists who have those attributes in their especial care, are the queerest things imaginable, and in the next edition of Webster's Unabridged we shall expect to find the words defined in accordance with the progressive spirit of the times.

A late telegram says: "After Court in Richmond Chief Justice Chase will go to Europe in search of his health." We don't see what the Chief Justice could have been thinking of, to allow his health to wander so far off from him.

Terrible Accident.

A YOUNG LADY ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HERSELF—HER DEATH INSTANTANEOUS.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, April 20, 9 o'clock P. M.—A terrible accident occurred here this afternoon, which resulted in the instant death of an accomplished and beautiful young lady. It appears that the young lady, Miss Eveline Goodloe, daughter of Mr. Paul H. Goodloe, of Memphis, Tenn., once a resident of the county of Albemarle, had been out with several young ladies and gentlemen shooting at a target with a pistol, and after returning to the house, Miss G. laughingly pointed the pistol to her heart, and made some playful remark when the pistol was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through her heart and causing instant death.

Mr. Goodloe lost his only son a few years since by drowning.

The Federal troops recently stationed in Alamance, at the instigation of Gov. Holden, ostensibly for the purpose of repressing disorders in that county but really to give color to the fabrications derogatory to the law-abiding character of our people, have been recalled. Their lot had fallen in a pleasant place. Finding no traces of the "insurrection" so loudly and pathetically complained of by the Governor, they quietly laughed in their sleeves at his Buncombe proclamation, fraternized with the citizens they had been sent to subdue, and actually gave testimony to the orderly and unexceptionable bearing of the community. This was not what they were sent to Alamance to do; therefore they were hurriedly withdrawn from such demoralizing influences, and ordered to the Indian country—which has been stirred up to revolt through the efforts of rascally agents and such humanitarian proceedings as the massacre of the Piegan women and children by Sheridan—where, it is to be presumed, if they have any idle time at all, they will have an opportunity to reflect how much easier it would have gone with them had they gratified their masters by stirring up difficulties in Alamance. Although there is no earthly need for them, yet we learn from the *Standard* that two other companies will be substituted for the force withdrawn.

Now that public meetings are being held throughout the State, our citizens ought to take advantage of them to place on record an indignant expression of their opinion regarding the garrisoning of our towns and villages for political purposes, by Federal mercenaries, in violation of our constitutional rights. A dozen years ago such a usurpation would have aroused the State as one man, and would have been speedily followed by the impeachment and political destruction of the official by whom it might have been attempted. The seeming indifference of the community to these acts of their rulers, is to be deplored, because it gives the latter confidence to continue them, but the apathy is only apparent after all. The bitter experience of the past decade has not entirely crushed out our independent sentiments, nor are we less disposed now than formerly to guard with jealous care the liberties and prerogatives pertaining to every citizen, be he of high or humble estate.

The new issue of North Carolina bonds still drag on a sickly existence in the New York stock market, and are quoted at something in the neighborhood of 22 cents on the dollar. The Railroad Ring have shuffled these bonds about from hand to hand, "bulling" or "bearing" them as their interests for the time being indicated, until they have become a reproach in the eyes of the people. It is no wonder the Ring masters are industriously endeavoring to wash their hands of all complicity in these nefarious transactions, and that Gen. Clingman swears he never sang:

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring in the false, ring out the true,
'Tis nuts for me, if not for you."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870.

In my opening letter I will dwell mainly upon items of general interest, touching occasionally upon matters and things both amusing and instructive.

CONGRESS.

An amusing scene occurred in Congress on the morning of the 28th ult., while the House was wrangling about entertaining the reports of the Reconstruction Committee on a little bill relating to the removal of disabilities from certain officers in Texas who are required to take the oath of office upon the inauguration of the State government. The bill was finally taken up and an amusing debate sprang up in which Messrs. Brooks, Cox and Morgan figured largely. Mr. Covode of "Scriptural quotation" notoriety, spoke upon the danger of "pardoning enemies," and preached a sermon to the Democrat's about the seduction of King Ahab by the prophets and afterwards slain by them, and warned them as to the fall of Ahab's sons.

Mr. Morgan's remark about the party not being benefitted by the "Devil quoting scripture," brought down the House. The bill was passed, and before 4 o'clock had passed the Senate and sent to the President for signature. The Legislature of Texas met on the 28th, and this bill will be in time to relieve several officials.

The postal telegraph bill meets with some favor. The annexation of San Domingo is busily canvassed among the members, and every appliance in the way of descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., are being brought to bear in its favor. The affair will be concluded one way or another shortly.

The "truly loil" of the South have an advocate in the Senate in the person of Senator Pratt, who made a speech favoring the remunerating the Southern Loyalists whose property was absorbed during the war for Quartermaster and Commissary purposes. Mr. McCreery was in favor of wholesale remuneration whether they were loyal or not. This caused the bill to be laid upon the table. There seems to be a disposition to stave off all "remuneration petitions," even in cases where persons refused to take the oath of allegiance to the "Confederacy."

The Senate has been busy with the regular Calendar of business, passing hundreds of bills generally of a private character, and the probability is that Congress will adjourn on or about the national birthday.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Sioux Indians have had a war dance, and are on the "war path" with 2,000 braves. Troops are moving to restore order, and it is now certain that a heavy force will be stationed on the frontier.

It is a slight apprehension that President Grant favors the repeal of the income tax. He favors a general reduction of the taxes—the increase of exemptions, so as to relieve business men and men of small incomes.

The Richmond disaster caused a general gloom in all the departments, and anxious inquiries were to be heard on all sides as to the names of the injured ones. The sympathy of all is exhibited where'er you turn. This shows that the great National heart is yet beating for its people in every section, with the warm pulsation of kindness. Quite large sums have been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers.

The President has been travelling some, but is again smoking in the White House.

Business is dull, even the retail shop-keepers are grumbling. Pennsylvania Avenue is gay with the fashionable elite of the city, and the weather is charming, though at times rather warm, requiring "iced confections" to cool the "*fevered brow.*"

Cyrus W. Field, and Lord Campbell, son of Duke of Argyll, called at the White House, but could not see the Pressdent, owing to press of business. Business before seeing Lords and Telegraph men, seems to be the President's motto.

The Fenians are being watched, and every thing is ready to prevent a raid into Canada.

The American Bible Society is engaged in a missionary work in this city. Each Committee of the House has been presented with a bible; the one for the "Covode committee," had the mark carefully placed at the 22 chap., 1 Book 3 Kings, so that he might have his favorite story of Ahab as a ready reference.

GOSSIP, &c.

Washington is full of gossip, political and otherwise, and we will not dwell on its many scandalous affairs, but a little pleasant chatty talk is sometimes wholesome.

The status of the North Carolina members is fair, some have made quite a favorable impression in the social circles as well as in the Legislative Halls. The native members are of course considered *bona fide* representatives of their constituents—save the mark!—Mr. Pool is a slippery politician and watches the political weather-cock closely. Among the members of the House, Messrs. Lash, Shober, and Dockery are treated with the most respect. Mr. Shober is full of life and vivacity, and attends to his business closely, and will make a good member. Mr. Lash is rather reserved, but polite when approached. He is known in certain quarters as the M. C. with "much pipe and long stem." He certainly enjoys a pipe hugely, and occasionally promenades the sidewalk of his boarding house with "*pipe stem attensive*" to the wonder and amusement of all passers. He seems to have but little desire to "mix drinks" with his fellow members. Dockery is in good standing and has considerable influence if he would use it properly. Both he and Mr. Lash seem to be slow in trying to do anything tangible for their constituents.

Society is quite gay yet, and there are several Southern ladies here who receive marked attention from the Reds; though they are rather coolly received and often "cut most unmercifully."

Yours, &c.,
WATCHMAN.

Five thousand emigrants landed in New York in one day, last week, and ten steamers are nearly ready to leave Liverpool with 6,500 more. Irish papers claim that these heavy departures are in part due to certain features in Gladstone's Irish Land Bill, which do not have the desired effect of satisfying the complaints of the poor classes.

The sun's spots are now numerous and interesting, and can be seen with a smoked glass. The planet Saturn is in a peculiarly favorable position for observation, with the rings at their fullest opening.

Duncan Murchison, Esq., of Manchester, Cumberland county, died at his residence, on Sunday afternoon last, aged 69 years.

PLEBISCITE.—"Plebiscite," which is now used in our dispatches from France, is the Latin Plebiscitum "Frenchified." Strictly speaking, Plebiscitum was the name of the law passed in those assemblies of the people which the Romans called *comitia tributa*, but Plebiscite is now applied to the decree, the submission of the decree to vote, and the draft of the decree to the Corps Legislatif.

According to the eminent French physician, Dr. Levy, the average duration of life among the Jews is thirty-seven years, while among the Gentiles it is only twenty-six years.

MAGAZINE NOTICES.

THE ECLECTIC for May is illustrated with a splendid portrait of Rev. Mr. Prime of the New York Observer. This old and well established Monthly stands among the first of its kind, and never flags in interest. The number before us contains the cream of the current foreign literature. See prospectus. Will club with the *Press* at $5 00.

THE RIVERSIDE for May is fresh and gay. The young folks are jubilant over its pages. It is decidedly one of the best periodicals of its kind. We will club it with the *Press* at $3 50 for the current year.

HARPER'S WEEKLY publishes a Dicken's Supplement, containing the opening chapter of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

HARPER'S MONTHLY for May contains an excellent variety of reading. The article on the American Indian will attract much attention. "Frederick the Great" is destined to create a sensation equal to "Abbott's Napoleon" which graced its columns several years ago. The other departments are all good. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York, $4 a year.

The May number of the ATLANTIC is brim full of good things. Every taste is considered, and the reading public will peruse this number with more than usual interest. Among other articles, we find: "Joseph and his Friend;" "Lost Arts;" "The Legend of Jubal;" "Our Monthly Problem," "Literary Reviews," &c., &c. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, $4 per year.

RICHMOND, Va., April 29.—The Supreme Court of Appeals decided this morning at 10 o'clock that the "Enabling Act," passed by the Legislature, was constitutional, and that H. K. Ellyson, and not Geo. Chahoon, is the lawful Mayor of the city, and that all acts of Mr. Ellyson in accordance with the State law, are legal and binding. Chahoon, under his formal agreement will retire from the field and Mr. Ellyson remains Mayor of the city. The Court was unanimous in its opinion.

SÆNGERFEST.—The Sængerfest of the Northwestern Sængerbund, which takes place at Cincinnati in June, will probably be the greatest musical festival ever given in this country. Thirteen hundred singers and three hundred musicians have been engaged, and an immense building is being erected. It will be two hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred and ten feet wide, and will it is stated, accommodate an audience of fifteen thousand people.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!—We have printed hand-bills to the effect that Mr. Sampson of the Model Farm, at Bush Hill, Guilford County, will deliver an Agricultural address at Winston on the 18th of May, at 2 o'clock, when another attempt will be made to form a County Agricultural Society, and ultimately to inaugurate an *Annual County Fair.*

We hope there will be a full attendance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—"The Union Star of Kernersville" will give a Sunday School Celebration on Friday, the 28th of May.

At night, the students of the Kernersville High School will give a party.

WOMAN SHOT NEAR RALEIGH.—The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that Mr. James Wood, in the vicinity of Raleigh, was called from his house, on Thursday night of last week, in such a suspicious manner that he armed himself and went out to the gate of the yard, where he was met by a person in a threatening attitude. He warned, the intruder off, who, nevertheless, continued to advance upon Mr. Wood, who retreating as far as convenient, at length fired and killed the person, who proved to be an abandoned woman in male attire known as "big-footed Moll."

Mr. Wood, on examination before the proper tribunal, was acquitted on the plea of justifiable homicide.

John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, will mount his war horse, and address the people of that county during court-week. We do not know exactly where the Squire stands, but as he makes his announcement through the *Standard*, it is to be inferred that he is opposed to reform. Nearly ten years have elapsed since last we heard the trumpet voice of the Squire; then it was in the Square here at Salem, and he urged the volunteers to "the tented field" so that they might write their names upon the unfolding scroll of glory. Ten years! We have not forgotten it. Time must have mellowed the Squire's voice, and moderated his military zeal. Under these circumstances, we think it would do us a world of good to hear him once again.

Kernersville Township Meeting.

According to previous notice the Conservatives assembled in meeting at Kernersville, on Saturday, 30th April.

The meeting was organized by calling Joseph Armfield to the Chair, and appointing R. P. Kerner, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, and many appropriate remarks made, it was moved that the Chair divide the house into committees of five, from which two delegates were to be chosen to represent the Township in the Convention to be held at Winston, on Saturday the 7th of May, which resulted as follows: A. Dwiggins, G. W. Wilson, W. A. Griffith, A. H. S. Beard, John Watson, W. P. Henley, James E. Barrow, J. H. Hester, M. M. Hasten, and the Chair added.

Dr. E. Kerner, A. H. S. Beard, and W. P. Henley, were appointed as an Executive Committee for the Township.

The meeting unanimously moved that every citizen in the Township who is opposed to corruption and fraud and in favor of reform, be invited to attend the Convention and aid in choosing our most worthy men for office.

On motion it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western *Sentinel* and *People's Press.*

JOSEPH ARMFIELD, Ch'm'n.
R. P. KERNER, Sec'y.

Old Richmond Township.

According to previous appointment a Conservative meeting was held at Sides' on Saturday the 30th.

The meeting was organized by calling James Reed, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing G. J. Helsabeck Secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to represent the Township in the County Convention to be held in Winston, Saturday the 7th of May:

Hezekiah Flynn, R. A. Hauser, Gabriel Poindexter, T. J. Stauber and L. W. Leinbach.

On the Executive Committee: G. J. Helsabeck, Wm. W. Spainhour, Gabriel Poindexter, L. W. Leinbach, James Sprinkle, T. J. Stauber and Amos Moser.

On motion it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Winston *Sentinel* and the Salem *Press.*

JAMES REED, Chairman.
G. J. HELSABECK, Secretary.

Old Town Township Meeting.

According to previous appointment a Conservative meeting was held in Old Town on Saturday the 30th.

The meeting was organized by calling C. H. Hauser to the Chair and appointing P. L. Billiter, Secretary.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to represent the Township in the County Convention to be held in Winston on Saturday the 7th of May:

Col. H. Shouse, J. A. Styers, E. T. Shultz, E. J. Styers, Daniel Bowers and C. H. Hauser.

The following gentlemen were appointed as an Executive Committee for the Township: J. J. Petre, Willis Lawrence, Thos. Ring, Christain Shouse and C. B. Ziglar.

The meeting was addressed by Robert T. Gray in a lengthy and able manner, and followed by C. B. Watson and Philip Barrow, Esqs.

On motion it was requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Winston *Sentinel* and the Salem *Press.*

C. H. HAUSER, Chairman.
P. L. BILLITER, Secretary.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard* says: We are requested to state that there will be a Republican speaking at the court house in Winston, Thursday of court week, the 17 of May. Also, the following delegates have been appointed to attend the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 11th of May, to wit: J. P. Vest, N. S. Cook, M. Masten, J. M. Lewis, E. B. Teague, P. E. Light, J. Kerner, Alexander Vogler, Dave DeSweinitz, Jeremiah Blum, Smith Frazier and J. W. Jones, to represent Forsyth county.

DIED,

In the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on the 24th of March, 1870, Capt. DARSEY RAINEY, formerly of Stokes County, N. C.

Who May Be Members of the General Assembly.

The 14th amendment of the Constitution declares, "No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, who has previously taken the oath," &c.

Such persons cannot, it is clear, be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, as the language of the amendment has it; but is he forbidden to be a Senator or Representative in a State Legislature?

The solution of this question depends upon whether such membership of a State Legislature is an "office under the State." Judge Reade, in Worth vs. Barnett, page 201 Phillips' Report, says it is not. His expression is "members of the Legislature are not officers."

It is true, on page 203, he says, "members of the Legislature are excluded from office, although they are not officers by the express term of the 14th article."

The expression obviously should be, "Those who were members of the Legislature before the war, are excluded from office." But a seat in the Legislature *not being an office*, they are not now barred from that by the amendment.

The exclusion of Messrs Brown, of Caswell, Turner of Orange and Allen of Duplin, by the present Legislature, at its commencement, amid the excitement of the times, is no precedent by which to settle such a question against the plain reading of the words and the clearest maxims of Judicial construction.

The inhibition forbids the person affected from holding a seat in the National Legislature, but is silent as to a seat in the State Legislature—*expressio unius est exclusio alterious.*

Penal and disabling provisions are to be construed strictly, and must be extended no further than their literal import. The range, therefore, for the selection of candidates, if this reasoning be correct, is wider than many have imagined.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

We hope the above opinion is correct and that it will be sustained by further arguments. There are gentlemen whose services in the Legislature we greatly need at this time, but who have heretofore been considered banned. We think one who was a member of the Legislature before the war is now banned by the express terms of the Howard Amendment—it says "members of the State Legislature"—but if shown that we are mistaken we shall be gratified.

The provisions of the State Constitution on the subject are as follows:

Section 24, Article 2d, says:

Sec. 24. Each house shall be judge of the qualification and elections of its own members; shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day; prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day, or other place.

Section 5, Article 6th, says:

Sec. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or mal-practice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

INSANE ASYLUM AND PENITENTIARY.—In company with some gentlemen, we visited these public institutions on yesterday, and were shown through them by the polite and efficient superintendents.

The Asylum is full to its largest capacity, and is conducted upon the most enlightened principles by that accomplished physician, Dr. Grissom. Still there are a great many unfortunate insane throughout the State, whose friends are seeking for their admission, and whose application are on file at the office of the institution. They will be accommodated in turn as soon as vacancies occur. The patients are now supported by the State entirely, and under the requirements of the constitution the Asylum will have to be enlarged to receive every insane person in this State.

At the Penitentiary, we observed the whole force at work in the quarry and in grading the site for the building. The kitchen as well as the cells, were clean and appeared to be well kept. The Commissioners will not receive prisoners condemned for short terms at present, because the cells are not numerous enough to hold them.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A negro woman in Union County recently set fire to her house, and threw her infant, ten months old, into the flames. She gave as an excuse for this unnatural crime that she had been told by the devil she must burn up her child in order to get to heaven.

The medical fraternity of Wilmington are making arrangements to extend a cordial welcome and entertainment to members of the profession from other parts of the State who shall attend the annual meeting of the State Medical Society to be held in that city on the 25th inst.

A large whale is on exhibition at Beaufort, N. C., having been captured near that town.

A negro woman, in Wayne county, while burning brush on a plantation, allowed her skirts to take fire, and was burnt up, too.

Benj. R. Henson, convicted at the last term of Watauga Court for larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for on year, has been pardoned by the Governor.

No. 1 White Lead!

A lot of the celebrated pure
NASSAU WHITE LEAD
At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Poems, Fancy Bibles.

A new supply at the
BOOK-STORE.

A Horrible Story—Small-Pox Among the Indians.

Commissioner Parker, of the Indian Bureau has received a letter from General Alfred Sully, Superintendent Montana Indians, in which he reports that the ravages made by small-pox among the Gros Ventres and Assinboin tribes have been so great as to almost exceed belief. By General Sully's letter it appears that since last September to the first of February, when the small-pox broke out among the Gros Ventres, there have been 741 deaths, which leaves only about twelve hundred of this nation alive. What makes this calamity still more to be deplored, is, that of all the Indians in Montana, the most friendly towards the whites and among the Indians most disposed to accept civilization are the Gros Ventres, and they have suffered terribly. I am informed at one time that deaths at the agency were so rapid that the few men here could not dig graves fast enough. They had to fill up the ice near the forts with the dead and then cover them up. It was fortunate that the weather was cold, otherwise it would have been necessary to abandon the agency. It further appears that when the disease was at its height those suffering with it would prevail on their friends to carry them from their huts into the open air, where they would crawl to the river side and remain immersed in the ice cold water. The consequence was that many took cold from the exposure and died in frightful torment. Others committed suicide to escape further suffering. The locality of the camp was made known by the cries of the sick, who could be heard a long way off. Under the superstition common among the Indians when greatly afflicted by disease, one of their medicine men was killed to propiciate the offended deity. The scene for long weeks was appalling in the extreme, and it was only through the exertions of the physicians and the few citizens employed for the purpose that the ravages of the disease were checked. The late action of the commissioner in sending out an abundant supply of vaccine virus, it is thought will prevent the recurrence in future of such terrible mortality among all the tribes.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., May 6, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 30 to 33 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 14 cts. by the bale, 15 to 16 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $ 1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 12½ to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 5 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 20. cents
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 60 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 16½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 20, pulverized, 20.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 30.

Danville Tobacco Market.

May 4, 1870.

Lugs,-Common, 5 to 7, Good, 7 to 9, Fine, 9 to 20, Extra Smoking, 20 to 49.
Leaf—Common, 7 to 9, Good, 9 to 12, Fine, 12 to 18, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 120.

Musical Instruments, &c.,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE;
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles
In great variety.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WASH STANDS AND TABLES.
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, N. C, May, 29, 1870.

WANTED!

1000 Tons Bones,
AT THE
SALEM GROCERY.
April 22, 1870-16-3m.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.

Beulah, S Elmo, Inez, Vashti.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

FOR SALE A FINE REPEATER RIFLE. Enquire at this Office

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 1, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Harriet Brewer
Mrs. Sallie Carmichael
Mrs. Eliza A. Davis
Mrs. Lear Harper
Miss R. C. Holland
Miss Tempy Inscore
Mrs. Franklin James
Miss Addie Laugenour
Miss Marth Miller
Miss Phebe Jane McCorn
Miss Sarah E. Mack
Miss Sina Mathis
Mrs. Tilda Powers
Miss Molie Shouse
Mrs. Emily E. Snider
Phebe A. Spach
Phebe J. Weavil.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

J. J. Alberter
Albert Dillon
Albert L. Dillon
Rev. Jos. S. Dunn
Richard Flint
M. J. Hoffman, jr.
John Harper
Maj. Hancock
E. V. Hester
A. G. Haley
Thomas Highly (col.)
John Hix
Martin Longworth
John Lewis
Elias Lashmit
Abner Moore
N. E. Martin
J. F. Reich
Jackson Ring
Henry Sapp
R. H. Swaim
Andrew Sink
Eli Smith
James Straneror
D. M. Tucker
Rev. Ira T. Wyche
George Walker
John C. Watkins.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NOTICE.

ON the 16th of May, 1870, at Winston, I will sell for Cash, 1 Hack, 1 Cutting Machine, and one lot Harness, seized as the property of E. D. Hampton and E. D. Hampton & Co., at the suit of the United States, for Taxes.

T. M. OWEN, Acting Collector.
By JOB WORTH, D. C.
May 5, 1870.-2t.

$1.000 REWARD.

DeBing's Via Fuga cures all *Liver, Kidney* and *Bladder Diseases, Organic Weakness, Female Afflictions, General Debility* and all complaints of the *Urinary Organs*, in male and female.

$1,000 will also be paid for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that* DeBING'S PILE REMEDY *fails to cure.*

DeBING'S MAGIC LINIMENT cures *Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Bruises and Swelled Joints, in man and beast.*

Sold everywhere. Send for Pamphlet.
Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.
April 22.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

In conformity with the provisions of Chapt. 74 Public Laws of North Carolina of 1868–69, the Trustees of Winston Township will attend at John Masten's on the 11th day of May 1870, at the Commissioner's Hall in Salem, on the 12th, and at the Court House in Winstonon the 13th and 14th of May 1870, to take the list of taxable property, incomes, &c. The list will refer to the 1st of April, 1870.

All persons liable for taxes must attend the days above appointed. See Chapt. 74, Son 11 Public Laws of North Carolina 1868–69. ec.

Persons failing to attend and give in on the days appointed, render themselves liable to pay double taxes.

By Order of the Board of Trustees.
April 30th, 1870.—17. CHAS. BRIETZ, Chairman.

NOTICE.

The incorporation taxes will have to be given in in the same way as the State and County tax, which will also be listed at the Town Hall in Salem on the 12th day of May 1870.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE,
April 30th 1870.—17. Mayor.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 2 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co.
Augusta, Maine.

A splendid chance to combine the economical, the useful, the entertaining and the beautiful. We have arranged to furnish the *People's Press* and *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly*, the Model Parlor Magazine of America, for only $4 00.

Demorest's Monthly Magazine contains the essentials of all others, including the utilities of the Household and Home interests in all its departments.

The only reliable Fashions in all their details.

The beauties and utilities of Literature, Poetry, Sketches, Stories, Music, and every branch of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and make our homes cheerful, attractive useful and happy; with a large and magnificent Steel Engraving, 28 by 25 inches, entitled "The Pic-Nic on the Fourth of July," valued at $10, to each subscriber as a premium.

The engraving is all done in line and stipple, from the original painting by Lillie M. Spencer, and besides the copyright, cost over seven thousand dollars, and is acknowledged by artists to be the most perfect and beautiful large engraving ever issued in this country. Certainly $10 will not procure another that combines so much interest and beauty. 10 cents for mailing the engraving should accompany the subscription. The above arrangement furnishes a splendid chance to procure Demorest's Monthly at a very low rate.

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,
a well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,
OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.
ALSO,
Notions and Fancy Goods,
WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,
A large and varied assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of
HARDWARE,
everything they may desire, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

R. A. WOMBLACK,
AGENT.
Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1s-tf.

ZEVELEY'S
DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES
can always find them at the above establishment, at resonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
in fact everything in his line always on hand.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Jan. 14, 1870.

VALUABLE
Plantation For Sale.

NEAR SALEM.

For particulars apply to
A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, Feb. 4, 1870.

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES. MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
at the.....BOOKSTORE.

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,** a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicin Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.
1868. 5

Just Received,
Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.
Game of Great Events,
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.; BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAUTION.—Beware of all Agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a Certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our Agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. 16–3m.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. 16–3m.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

LOW PRICES!

GOLD AT $112!

SPRING STOCK
OF
1870!

PATTERSON & CO.,

Beg leave to call the attention of the public to the very large and attractive Stock of Goods which they have just received from the Northern cities, and to invite an examination of the same.

Their Stock Consists in Part of

PRINTS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
DELAINES, SMALL AND LARGE DESIGNS, LAWNS, IN BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS,
GRENADINES
MOHAIRS, GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAY, SCOTCH, &c., ALPACAS, BLACK and COLORED,
SWISS MUSLINS, JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
MULLED MUSLIN,
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS,
BRILLIANTS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
CASSIMERES, A GOOD ASSORTMENT, COTTONADES, LINENS,
ALPACA and LINEN COATS.

NOTIONS.

A full Stock, and very attractive, including Thompson's famous

"Glove Fitting Corset,"

And Lilly's Beautiful SKIRT,—Just Introduced.

EDGINGS, INSERTINGS.

A FINE LINE OF
Ladies' Serge Gaiters and Leather Boots.

Gents. Boots & Sh
PEGGED WO
OF ALL KINDS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
UMBRELLAS AND PA
A Full Line of Men's and
Wool, Fur and Straw Hats,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS,
PAINTS AND OILS.

GROCERIES.

☞ Prices reduced, and sold by the PACKAGE cheaper than the same article can be bought in this section.

HARDWARE.

The largest assortment in the country.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and prettiest Ware ever introduced into this market.

IRON
OF ALL KINDS.
Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.
Leather, Wooden Ware, &c.

No amount of pains spared to show Goods and to please our Customers.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April, 22, 1870.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Arrives next days.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

PICTURE CARDS.

Consisting of
BIRDS, ANIMALS, SCRIPTURAL SCENES, ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,
VIEWS OF CENTRAL PARK
&c., &c., &c.
A FINE LOT OF COLORED

PICTURES.

Suitable for Framing, consisting of
PORTRAITS,
GROUPS,
KITTENS,
LANDSCAPES, HUNTING SCENES,
&c., &c., &c.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenent article.

LETTER WRITERS, DREAM BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ver offered to the public in this place.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

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BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price:

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
☞ Chemistry of the Farm. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $5 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Diary of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Devanant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00.
St Elmo, $2 25.
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
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Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Jan.. 1, 1870.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
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☞ For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

SEASONABLE BOOKS!

Books of Travel,
New Novels,
Poems.

Together with a full assortment of

BOOKS

FOR SUMMER READING.

ust received at the
BOOK-STORE.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE.

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with ROWELL'S PATENT DOUBLE COG WHEELS, and the PATENT STOP, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."—*Rev. L. Scott, Bishop M. E. Church.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In the laundry of my house there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention.'—*Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry.'—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—*Rev. Dr. Bellows.*

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success.—I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of, to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—*Solon Robinson.*

"Your Washing Machine has been in daily use in our laundry, and the housekeeper expresses herself as highly pleased with it. It certainly accomplishes a greater amount of work, with less labor, and does not wear the clothes near so much as the old fashioned washboard. By using it, one laundress is dispensed with."—*Wm. M. F. Round, Superintendent of Infant's Department of St. Catharine's Nursery, N Y. City.*

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